The Courier-Journal.

XLII. LOUISVILLE, SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1871. NEW SERIES NO. 1,025.

GOTHAM QUIET.

Further Interesting Details of the Great Riot.

A Thorough Investigation to be Made.

The Leaders to be Indicted for Murder.

Defiant Parade of the Hibernians.

REMNANTS OF THE MOB.

NEW YORK, July 13.—The effects of the riots Wednesday are rapidly disappearing from the streets. The neighborhood of the principal scene of disaster is still thronged with morbid sight-seers, who linger in throngs in viewing places where bullets struck and where the victims fell, and in scanning the spots of blood which still sprinkle the walks and pavements. Distressed throngs seeking absent friends timidly venture into the dismal precincts of the morgue and eagerly seek admission to various hospitals. But otherwise the city is entirely free from visible remains of the fray.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Conversation among all parties turns upon the events of the day, however, and opinions are plenty as blackberries regarding the right and wrong of the parade, and the action of the police in firing upon the rioters. On one subject alone everybody seems to be unanimous—that is the magnificent performance of the troops.

The prisoners captured during the riots were all brought up before Judge Hagan at the Tombs yesterday, and, though they all swore to their innocence, they were held for examination.

The list of dead was increased during the night by the names of several of the severely wounded, and many others suffering from severe injuries are expected to die.

COUNTING THE LOST.

Commissioner Manierre has directed that an official list of killed and wounded be prepared, but it will be some time before it is complete. He has directed Dr. Charles P. Russell, registrar of records, to grant no certificate of death in the case of any person who may have died from a gunshot wound, or from an injury to the head, until the case has been fully investigated. It is believed that by this means a full list of the casualties will eventually be obtained.

SERVICES OF THE POLICE.

The detective force of the Central office, and the special duty men of the various precincts, performed excellent work during the riots. They searched over three hundred persons along the lines of the procession, and took from them 70 pistols. That no more pistols were fired on the street was due to this action on the part of the detectives. President Smith stated that the Board will soon direct the Superintendent to issue an order congratulating the force on the gallantry and efficiency displayed by them on Wednesday.

SLIGHT CASUALTIES.

It is wonderful that the force escaped with so few casualties. Only one seriously wounded, Patrolman Murphy, of the Twenty-second precinct, who was struck in the mouth with a stone, causing an exceedingly painful wound, and John O'Connor, of the Thirteenth precinct, was shot in the side with a spent ball. The injuries received are fast recovering. Patrolman Henry W. Forbush, of the Thirty-second precinct, was thrown to the ground with a spent ball in the thigh, but he is also

COURIER-JOURNAL

LOUISVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 15, '71.

Democratic State Ticket.

Governor—PRESTON H. LESLIE, of Barren.
Lieut. Gov.—JOHN C. CARLISLE, of Kenton.
Attorney Gen.—JOHN RODMAN, of Franklin.
Aud. Pub. Acc'ts—D. HOWARD SMITH, of Owen.
Treasurer—JAMES W. TATE, of Franklin.
Reg. L. O.—Col. H. A. M. HENDERSON, Fayette.
Register Land Office—J. ALEXANDER GRANT.

City and County Ticket.

State Senator, 35th Dist.—R. D. STANDIFORD.
State Senator, 36th District—A. T. POPE.
State Senator, 37th District—B. J. WEBB.
Rep., 1st District—M. WOODS FERGUSON.
Rep., 2d District—J. P. SACKSTEDER.
Rep., 3d District—E. F. WAIDE.
Rep., 4th Dis., 6th ward—H. GUTHRIE COKE.
Rep., 5th District—J. M. WRIGHT.
Rep., 6th District—J. S. CARPENTER.
Rep., 7th District—B. F. CASSITY.
Rep., 8th District—G. W. ANDERSON.
Rep., Jefferson County—R. POLK JOHNSON.
Election Monday, August 7, 1871.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

The Clark County Fair commences August 25th, and continues four days.

Cholera morbus and flux is very prevalent just now in the neighborhood of Winchester. Several cases have proved fatal.

Messrs. John Martin and C. E. Sears, of the Paducah Kentuckian, have bought the Paducah Herald establishment, and that pestilent and rabid paper has, fortunately for that community, ceased to exist.

The Flemingsburg Democrat complains of "newspaper agonies" in that town. They don't take a paper, but, as soon as it is issued, they grab up a subscriber's paper and read it. "Stop it," says the Democrat. "If the paper is not worth paying for, it is not worth reading." Outsiders who do not take the Democrat are told to "shut up about the manner in which we conduct it, as we are not trying to please anybody except our patrons." Quite a good many hereabouts that can read the above with profit.

At a negro meeting at Morgan's Factory, on Wednesday last, Marry Howard, colored, made a Democratic speech, and, while pitching into the Radicals in a lively manner, some of them commenced rocking him, and the meeting broke up in disgust. Col. Goodloe, the Radical candidate, was present. Report made by Col. H. K. Milward he is stated to have given the following advice to the negroes as to their voting: "If any one pushes you, push him back; if any one strikes you, strike him back, and if any one asks you to vote for a Democrat, knock him down."

The announcement of the elopement of Mr. George Maloney with Miss Mildred Blount threw the town of Beattyville, Lee county, into quite a state of excitement on the 6th inst. The couple were attending a quarterly meeting near Beattyville, and there made all the necessary arrangements for their journey. Upon the morning of the 9th the father of the lady followed and not many miles distant from the starting-point overtook them, but, by this time, the anger had cooled, and, like a sensible parent, forgave them. License was procured, and the two were united in the presence of father and friends.

R. Dillard Hunter, Esq., one of the most respectable citizens of Jessamine county, has been arrested and brought to Lexington by United States Marshal, charged with being one of a party that whipped a negro, named Jerry Williams, at Nicholasville, on Saturday night last week. Mr. Hunter has a number of witnesses, white and black, whose testimony will completely clear him. His trial is set down for Monday next. It is thought the arrest of Mr. Hunter is a deep-laid scheme of the Radicals, he wielding considerable influence among the negro population in Jessamine, being a large land owner and kind employer.

The Lexington Press of Friday says: "A gentleman who arrived in town on yesterday from Fitchburg, Bourbon county, village in a state of ferment. The riot which commenced a week ago is not yet entirely quelled. Some days since a body of men, about fifty in number, made a descent upon the town and attacked the house of a negro. He shot two of the assailants, one of his associates, when the rest fled. Another battle occurred about three miles from the town, and our informant states that it is passing it he saw three fresh graves. He made his retreat from this warlike place one evening, in company with the women and children who were seeking safety from an attack of the ore-diggers, who threatened to burn the village. Government troops are now stationed at the place."

The Flemingsburg Democrat of the 13th inst. contains an account of the arrest, in Fleming county, on Wednesday of last week, of an old woman named Sallie Gully, seventy-two years of age, by a constable and two men from Carter county. The old woman was accused of swindling a citizen of Carter out of $150, but she it seems, without any grounds for the accusation. The men promised a son of the lady that they would release the old woman if he would come visit Flemingsburg and procure a lawyer's advice; but instead of enabling their prisoner, as soon as the son left, they made the old lady, who is quite feeble in health, and also a crippled ride on board a rough wagon, so that she might until they deemed themselves safe among the Triplett hills in Rowan county. The son procuring the services of a lawyer, with him pursued and overtook the party at Olive Hill Carter county, where they had a trial on Saturday evening before an examining court, resulting in the prompt discharge of the old lady from custody. A suit will now be brought in the Carter Circuit Court against all the parties concerned in this high-handed attempt to extort money out of a feeble old widow, and damages will be claimed in the thousands. The question arises also whether the parties were not guilty of kidnapping.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Lone Star Base-Ball Club, of New Orleans, leave that city to-day (Saturday), on their second tour. They play the first game at Nashville on Monday.

Greeneville, Tennessee, boasts of a hotel-keeper, hale and hearty, who has resided in that town for the past seventy years and never been outside the corporation for 18 years.

An animated discussion with knives took place at Newton Factory, Ga., last week, between three men, one of them being stabbed in fourteen places—once in the lungs.

Waco, Texas, boasts an ice machine, a cotton factory, several mills, and a wire suspension bridge of 476 feet span, and said to be the finest west of the Mississippi river.

Dr. J. L. M. Curry, professor of literature at the Richmond Va. College, has received a call to the presidency of Mercer University, at Macon, Ga. It is probable he will accept.

Jackson, Tenn., holds a mass meeting the first Monday in August, to take into consideration the unfinished building of the narrow-gauge railroad from Jackson to Memphis.

Among the exports from Savannah, Ga., last Saturday were, 138,126 feet of lumber, valued at $2,918 77, to the Canary Islands, and 24,000 white oak staves, valued at $2,000, to Barcelona.

The El Paso Stage Company, running in connection with the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas railroad, use 2,800 horses and more than 400 coaches and hacks. Their pay is half a million a year.

The work on the International railroad in Texas is going on rapidly. The bridge across the Little Brazos is finished, and it is expected the material for the bridge crossing the main Brazos will arrive soon.

A club stable for trotting horses has been established at the "Nashville Trotting Park." Horses at "the stable" will be driven or boarded at their owners, or persons especially authorized to train them.

A white man, named Fletcher Medoris, was found dead in Newnan, Ga., last Sunday. It is supposed he was murdered by some negroes with whom he had been gambling. Two of the negroes are under arrest.

A so-called white man, who, at Savannah, Ga., persisted in making love to a charcoal venus, already provided with a husband, was enticed into her room the other night and treated to a genteel cowhiding by the pair.

The Kansas City (Missouri) Times of July 12 says: "A little girl, ten years of age, was at the Union Depot yesterday, who had travelled unprotected, all the way from Savannah, Georgia. Her destination is Omaha, where she has an uncle living."

The making of pelican oil has been followed to a considerable extent this year between Bay St. Louis and the mouth of the Mississippi. This oil sells in New Orleans for about $1 50 per gallon. The business is quite profitable, but not very pleasant.

Miss Pauline Nininger, daughter of Capt. John Nininger, of Lowndes county, Ala., sailed for Europe last week, where she will avail herself of the services of the most accomplished musicians, in order to fit herself more completely for the stage.

The vote of Bexar county, Texas, on the proposition to donate five hundred thousand dollars to the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railroad Company is as follows: Number of registered voters, 1,838; voted for donation, 1,129; against it, 13.

The Fredericksburg (Va.) News says: "Dead Yankees, or parts thereof, were recently found in the rear of Dr. Wallace's office here. It was used as a dissecting room by the Yanks, who butchered their dead brethren, and tossed the remains out of the window.

The Macon (Miss.) Beacon says eighteen of the negro Ku-klux who attempted to murder Bridges, a constable, in November last, have been lodged in jail to await their trial at the coming term of the Circuit Court. There are many more to arrest.

The Meridian (Miss.) Gazette of the 15th says: "There are five prisoners, captured somewhere up the country, in durance vile at the Federal camp, near town. They go to Jackson this morning. We know nothing of the charges preferred against them."

Non-explosive oil claimed its victim at Staunton, Va., on Monday last. Mrs. Margaret Platt, a widow woman 63 years old, attempted to light a fire by pouring oil from a can on some kindling and touching it off with a match. Never more will she be troubled by "light afflictions."

A young married lady, the wife of a highly-respected citizen of Strmsville, Virginia, committed suicide by hanging herself one day last week. It is supposed that pecuniary troubles of her husband, growing out of matters beyond his control, were the cause of the distressing occurrence.

A correspondent of the Monroe county (Ga.) Register states that the people of the new county of Summers are excited by the discovery of bloody and bullet-marked articles of clothing in an out-of-the-way place, near the haunt of certain disreputable characters in that county, and imagine that a murder has been committed. Search has been made, but other evidence than is afforded by the clothes has not yet been discovered.

The Alexandria (Va.) Gazette says: "A colored man named Enoch Corum, who attempted to commit an outrage upon a white lady, in the southern part of Loudon county, last week, was caught in the Bull Run Mountains a day or two since by a party who were in pursuit of him, and 'lost' by them. To lose a man, in guerrilla slang, is ready to hang or shoot him, and it is said Corum's 'taking off' was by the latter process. This is the correct report."

The Chattanooga Times has the following to say in regard to the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad: "It is regarded as a suspicious circumstance that the Stanfords and their particular friends have left the city. Appearances indicate a foreclosure under the second mortgage on the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad, as previously proposed by Stanford, to head off the bankruptcy proceedings in New York and Montgomery. Should this be the case, good-by, creditors."

The Richmond (Va.) Enquirer of July 13th tells in the following manner how Virginia juries deal with horse-thieves: "Samuel Giles, a mulatted negro and ex-jail-bird and burglar, from Nottoway county, arrived at the penitentiary yesterday, and created quite a sensation among 'short-term' zebras. He will remain, safe and unscapadicle, or some future Governor pardons him, for twenty-four years. The jury thought Samuel merited hanging, but gave him what they considered a life term."

The Griffin (Ga.) Star says: "Judge Dismuke, Ordinary of this county, decided on the question of law upon the week that a gentleman had hired a little negro boy for a year from his mother (his father being dead), and a few days ago he ran away. The gentleman went to the mother, and sent to her two or three times, to make him return, which she failed or refused to do. The gentleman in question entered out a writ of habeas corpus, which the Judge, after hearing argument, sustained, and ordered the child returned to carry out the contract."

The Dardanelle (Texas) Chronicle contains the following: James Walker, brother of our county Judge Walker, was killed on last Friday, Mr. Walker was in custody and under guard at the time. It appears that his wife had him arrested for abusing her the day previous, and while Walker was lying upon a bed or bench in the room where he was under guard some person came up to the house and put the muzzle of his or her gun through a crack in the wall of the house, and firing, killed him instantly. The murderer is unknown, and made his or her escape—it being in the night when the deed was done."

The depredations of Lowry and his band of outlaws, in Robeson county, North Carolina, have become so frequent of late that the sheriff of that county has organized a force of citizens and started in pursuit of them. From the Wilmington Morning Star of the 13th inst. we learn that a fight took place on Monday last near Lumbertown, between ten men of the sheriff's posse and the outlaws. The latter were concealed behind an ingeniously-constructed ambuscade, and a desperate fight ensued. The outlaws were finally driven from their position, but not until three of the citizens had been killed and three others severely wounded. Two outlaws are known to have been killed or wounded. The sheriff of Robeson has sent to Wilmington to procure effective arms. He says, in his letter asking for arms, "Our people are out after the band in large force and we need, very much, good arms." The Star goes on thoroughly to endorse, and will not rest until the whole villainous band are captured or exterminated. The wife of Lowry, the leader of the gang, and several persons connected with the band, have already been captured and are in jail.

The "New Departure" in a Nut-Shell.

It is a common observation on the part of a certain class of journals in the South, an observation that is delivered with all the earnestness and gravity of an argument, that the "fight is to be made in the North, and therefore the Southern Democracy should let the Northern Democracy chalk out the line of battle which is best to win on," wherewith the reader is assured that the "new departure" is the appointed line, and that the people of the South should assent to it "because it will 'win,' and for no other reason, the 'principle' being all wrong.

We do not take this view of it. If there is any violation of principle in the "new departure" let us have none of it. If it is substantially a selling out of our principles for a mess of pottage, let us have none of it. If it is going over to the Radicals, let us have none of it. As Southern men, semi-detached from all political connections, we can afford to pick our company. Why should we pardon in a friend that which we execrate in an enemy? Why should we follow the Northern Democrats upon a radical hunt after office, with the doubt of success, when we can join the Radicals outright and come into power without the risk and cost of a conflict? It seems to us that if the "new departure" be what its lukewarm advocates say it is, they put themselves at the mercy of the Bourbons, whose argument, as we have sketched it, is irresistible.

The "new departure" is not a departure at all, and certainly not a departure from any of those fixed laws which should affect the measures advocated by the Democratic party. It is no more an abandonment of principle to recognize the fact that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments are beyond our reach, except as they may be modified by act of Congress, than it is to recognize the Thirteenth amendment or the Constitution itself. Universal amnesty, to which the Democracy are pledged, will expunge from the Fourteenth amendment its most objectionable feature, and this can be accomplished by a vote of the two houses. The Ku-klux bill and the bayonet election act are not parts of either amendment, and will be repealed as soon as the Democracy get a majority in Congress. The repeal of the amendments is not required to secure the people of the South every right which has been taken from them. The action proposed by the Bourbons would simply produce a revolution, reopening the Pandora's box of reconstruction without any definite object and encumbering the Democratic party with complications which no statesman would willingly assume on coming into power.

Why do the Northern Democracy take the "new departure?" Why is it "the line to win with?" Surely not for any sentimental reason, and still less because, as the impracticables say, "it is corrupt." Do the people of the North love corruption for its own sake? Is all common sense to be abandoned for a mere sentiment? And what is the sentiment that lies imbedded in the "new departure," making it at once popular and corrupt?

We will explain as we understand the case. There has been a war. The Bourbons forget that. There has been a revolution. The Bourbons forget that. The negro, that was a slave, is a freeman; the freeman, that was nothing, is a citizen and a voter. The act of war, which made him his own master has passed out of the account. The acts of reconstruction that made him a citizen and a voter have passed out of the account also, having done their work. All that remains to mark the revolution are three amendments to the Constitution, which, no matter how adopted, have been incorporated as a part of the organic law of the land, and as such gone into effect. It is the deliberate judgment of the great body of the Northern people, who are subjected to human influences and are not yet traveled beyond the reach either of demagogic appeals or of warlike passions, that the reopening of the question of suffrage and citizenship, embraced in the amendments, would inaugurate a revolution whose import would be the destruction of all the rights which have been conferred on the negro. There is a wide-spread feeling that, whether those rights conferred were wise or not, it is best that they should not be disturbed. There is a deep distrust of the temper of the Southern people, which has been increased by the violence of the Bourbons. Hence, a great majority of the Northern people prefer taking their chance of quiet under a costly Radical government than running the risk of a revolution under a party led by such counselors as Mr. STEPHENS and Mr. TOOMBS, who are made by the devices of the Radicals to stand as the representatives of Southern opinions and Democratic intentions.

We contend that no sane man, certainly no good or just man, can wish to assail the rights of any class. We would not restore slavery if we could; nor would we engage in any crusade against the blacks. The settlement of the negro question, as forced upon us, was ill-judged. We resisted it in its various details, through no vengeful spirit toward the Government, or hostile spirit toward the blacks, but from a sense of its unwisdom. We preferred a slower process—a more moderate proceeding. But we were beaten on the issue, and a settlement, such as it is, has been reached. We propose, therefore, and this is the "new departure," to take this settlement as the foundation of a definite policy on our part should we come into power; to make it the starting-point of an effort to elevate and mold for a sound purpose the element embraced by it; to leave all the rights which have been secured the blacks remain, and to repeal only those laws of Congress which have deprived white men of their rights.

Is this a desecration of Democracy? Are these wicked and corrupt purposes, entertained for strategic reasons and thrown out to deceive the people? If they are, let us abandon them. If they are not, let the Bourbons cease to misrepresent them.

The "new departure" (we use the term because of its familiarity, not its truth) commends itself to the common sense of the Northern Democracy because it conveys a much-needed guarantee of security against disturbance to that large class of the population in the Northern States who are easily reached by the incendiary appeals of Radicalism. It is an honest guarantee because no right-thinking man, to say nothing of rational and patriotic statesmanship, can have any thought of ripping open the womb of all our troubles at the bidding of an abstract notion of State rights which would not be affected for even gratified by the movement. It is a necessary guarantee because of the misconception and distrust which the Radical press and politicians, assisted by the Bourbons, have sown broadcast throughout the North. It is in every way an exposition of truth and an illustration of expediency, a union of that which actually is and of that which ought to be declared, and, though it may not win us victory, it is a condition precedent to victory and must prevail before we can hope to uproot the fastenings which the Radical party has obtained in the fancied necessities rather than the voluntary affections of the Northern people.

The Bourbons are doing all they can to defeat it, and they may succeed in manufacturing material enough to break its force by making it appear to be but an idle sham. They can do no more, however. Their plans will never come to anything. The defeat of the "new departure" will never profit them. Every year will carry the people further away from Bourbonism. Every year will serve to crystallize the ideas of the "new departure" more and more firmly in the popular understanding. Every year will carry out the dead bodies of effete statesmen and broken-down ideas, and bring to the front a fresh and live body of young statesmen and modern ideas. These will not be pressed down by the antecedents of a former generation or discolored by the passions of a dreadful civil war. But, treading to the music of their own day, they will move forward and upward to the light of that perfect union and peace which are only to be found in the spirit of genuine Democracy, carried out liberally to all the nations and races that claim the benefit of equal laws by assuming the duties, and fulfilling the requirements, of American citizenship.

Judge CRADDOCK, who is the original expounder and ablest prophet of Bourbonism, may be willing to sacrifice himself on the altar of his prejudices. But his latest disciple, Mr. J. PROCTOR KNOTT, is yet a young man, having, we trust, long to live, and he can ill afford to sacrifice his usefulness and strength, to sacrifice the only friends he has, in order to commend himself for a place he is as unlikely to get as to be made High Priest in the Great Temple at Duluth. He is coming to Louisville to make a speech, and he will do well, before he gets here, to trim his lamp and study over what he will say with some care. When he arrives, we hope he will undertake something more solid than a huddle of useless adjectives against a condition he has no power to alter, sprinkled with scraps of wit, which, though good in themselves, are lamentably out of place in a serious and pretentious discussion of a serious question in statesmanship. We want no learned essay, nor lively satire, nor party tirade. What we want is a plain and distinct plan of procedure, adapted to the exigencies of the times. If Mr. KNOTT wants to go to the Senate he must convince the people that, apart from being a scholar and a humorist, he is also a man of sense, candor and discretion.

The Unkilled Commune.

While the Commune of Paris has fallen and belongs to the things of the past, the same cannot be said of the International Society, nor of the Central Committee of the National Guards, the real sources and foundations of the power of the Communal Government. They have indeed disappeared from the public stage for the time being, but although they conceal themselves, they have not ceased to work incessantly in the prosecution of their pernicious enterprise. Under cover of darkness their emissaries spread incendiary manifestoes and proclamations among the lower classes, and there is evidently great danger that a new revolution will take place as soon as the attention of the French Government is directed elsewhere and the military garrison at Paris has been reduced.

This may appear incredible at first sight to persons not familiar with the population of Paris, in view of the disastrous termination of the last insurrection and the terrible calamities that have befallen the metropolis on the Seine. But we must bear in mind that aside from those killed and wounded in actual conflict, or shot by the Versailles troops after their capture, the adherents of the Commune have suffered but little. In fact, they had nothing to lose and everything to gain by a prolongation of the struggle. As long as the insurrectional government of Paris existed the vagabond classes of the great French city, which are proportionally more numerous there than in any other city of Europe, received their rations and pay, without being obliged to work for their living, and could moreover satisfy their licentious and unhealthy appetites. The plundering of the dwellings and stores of "bloated aristocrats" served to make it still more profitable for them. All this was taken from them by the fall of the Commune. What care they for the destruction of the magnificent monuments—for the burning of the public buildings of the nation? What care they for the prosperity and welfare of their native country—they who know nothing but their own beastly and nefarious lusts? A renewal of the late insurrection would be a God-send to them, and we fear greatly that another outbreak may take place before anybody expects it.

That those evil spirits who instigated the last insurrection, or at least those that are left of them, and these seem to be more numerous than the dispatches announcing the fall of the Commune appeared to indicate, have not lost all hope of an ultimate success of their detestable plans, is shown by the great activity they display. Secret printing presses are at work for them, and their proclamations find anxious and only too willing readers in the lower classes, whose present state is most distressing. But few of the factories of the city have resumed operations, and although a great number of the laborers are employed in the restoration of the destroyed or damaged buildings, the number is not much greater than during the imperial *regime*. In consequence many are out of employment, while provisions are very dear.

These proclamations try to rid the Commune of all responsibility for the fiendish burning of the public buildings, which they attempt to fasten on the shoulders of the Versaillists, who, as they state, had reached the hight of iniquity by trying to accuse innocent parties of their own crimes. Their cause, they assert, is the holy cause of the oppressed laborer struggling against the tyranny of capitalists and monopolists. By means of such proclamations and placards they put up a regular ticket for the National Assembly at the late elections, which received no contemptible share of the votes of the Parisians.

Although they recognize that they have been beaten, they claim that they have not been vanquished. Instead of the Central Committee of the Paris Commune they have organized a Central Committee of National Guards, which contains two foreigners among its officers. The president of this committee, DOMIECOW, is of course again a Polish refugee, and one of the vice presidents an Irish Fenian. As in the late insurrection, these two turbulent nationalities have again taken the lead, and we may be sure they will not shrink from any enterprise, however unscrupulous and foolish it may be. It will be a great benefit for France when she once gets rid of these dangerous and uncomfortable guests, who repay but poorly the hospitable manner in which they have been received as exiles.

How such men have been able to gain so great a number of adherents in Paris, JULES FAVRE has vainly tried to explain. He ascribes the whole responsibility to NAPOLEON III. and Baron HAUSMANN, who by their magnificent improvements attracted hosts of laborers to Paris, who, as soon as this source of employment gave out, broke out into open insurrection. But he does not state that the Republican politicians and journalists of Paris, and he more than any one else, imbued these classes with the dangerous doctrines which afterward were used against themselves. He does not state that he in his capacity of a barrister always voluntarily defended the Internationales against the prosecutions of the Imperial Government, or that he proclaimed the justice of their cause in the Corps Legislatif, and by these means acquired his own popularity. He seems to have forgotten all this, and that the members of the present government of France bear at least as much guilt as the government that was destroyed on the 4th of September.

The Decay of American Shipping.

Mr. NEEDHAM attributes the present depressed condition of our commercial marine to the disasters inflicted upon it by armed privateers during the late war. He then charges the Democratic party with being the sole cause of the war, and absolves himself and his party of all responsibility on account of the present character of our laws affecting the ship-building industry. Now we are not going to deny that our foreign commerce, and the American vessels engaged in it, suffered dreadfully in consequence of the war. Such losses are inevitable in time of war, and even granting that the Democratic party was the sole cause of all this mischief, which, of course, we by no means admit, the fact still remains that at this late day, seven years after the close of the war, the condition of our commercial marine and the state of our ship-building industry is more deplorable than they were during the war, or than they have been at any previous period in our national history. The real question, therefore, is not who caused the war, and who happened when it was in progress, but why has there been no revival of the ship-building trade, and why are we steadily losing ground in the carrying trade of the seas? Mr. NEEDHAM freely admits there has been no such revival, and he cites the figures which tell the story of our maritime decadence, but he will have it that it is practical Democracy, and not practical Republicanism, which brought about and keeps up this languid and declining state of things. But we repeat, the urgent and practical question is not who caused it, but by whom is it continued, which party persistently opposes all reforms looking towards its amelioration. Even Mr. NEEDHAM will not say that the Democratic party is favorable to the retention of those tariff duties which more than any other one thing impede the restoration of the ship-building industry, and we doubt if he has the hardihood to deny that those laws are kept in force by his own party, in defiance of the demands of the revenue reformers within its ranks, and in spite of the frequent and earnest petitions of those whose capital is invested in this most prostrate of all our national industries. The truth is, Mr. NEEDHAM is not fair. He adroitly dodges the real question, the only question which it is worth his or any one's while to consider, and passes it by with a partisan rhetorical flourish that all the trouble is due to the great Democratic rebellion of 1861-4. What has that rebellion to do with the present enormous duty on iron, the essential element, the chief raw material of the modern ship-builder's trade? Is it the Democratic or the Republican party that taxes forty millions of people to enable twenty thousand Pennsylvanians to lug ten years behind the rest of the world in the production of iron? Which party is it that has imposed, and utterly refuses to reduce, an average tariff tax of 48 per cent. on all articles of foreign growth or importation, used in the vessels of the line, which keeps up a system of taxation and currency which enhances the price at least twofold of everything that enters in the construction of an ocean steamer, from the laying of her keel to the coal that feeds her engines? Which party is it that should be held answerable to the country for such a terrible interference with what was once its most conspicuous industry as to allow it to be said with strict accuracy that "there is not now in any commercial city of the United States hardly a single forge fire alight which could at once weld and fashion a shaft adequate for the necessities of a first-class ocean steamer?" Our answer is that these great sins of commission and omission must be laid to the charge of the Republican party. It is to that party that we owe the entire body of National legislation since 1860. It has given us the dozen or more amended tariffs, each one progressively worse than the preceding one, which have crippled and vexed the commercial interests of the nation. It framed and passed the existing tariff, which by the revenue reformers is regarded as the most hurtful one we have yet had. And, notwithstanding all this, notwithstanding that our commercial ills are directly traceable to bad fiscal laws—laws which suggest their own reform, and cry aloud for alteration or repeal—notwithstanding the war is seven years past, we find a man of Mr. NEEDHAM'S intelligence and respectability endeavoring to create the impression that it is not the party in power, but the party out of power, which is the author of all the ignorant, fraudulent and mischievous legislation against which so much complaint is now heard, and who pretends to think that he has adequately defended his own party from the just and merited attacks which are made upon it by both friend and foe, by simply retorting that, whereas, his party was the Union party seven years ago, therefore, whatever has gone wrong since must be due to the action of the Democratic party. Talk about dead issues; where shall we find a man so blind to some of the leading living issues of the hour as Mr. EDGAR NEEDHAM?

☞ The Rev. Mr. LARKIN, carpet-bagger of Alabama, told a long story of horrors before the Ku-klux Committee at Washington, but Judge DICK BUSTEED testified that LARKIN'S story was false. For this BUSTEED has been read out of the Radical party. We feared at the time that DICK would live to see the day when he would be sorry he didn't corroborate Brother LARKIN'S horrors.

☞ The Chicago Republican says: "Mrs. GRANT has announced, through the Secretary of State and the American Consul at Belfast, Ireland, that she will be pleased to accept the gift of an Irish spinning wheel, ordered her by the Belfast Linen Trade Committee." Mrs. GRANT may have done this, but ULYSSES put her up to it, of course.

☞ They say that "in Wyoming, where the women vote, the bride furnishes the ring and the license, and the blushing bridegroom falls into hysterics." We should think that if the bridegroom is at all capable of blushing he would much rather fall into hysterics, or Hades either, than into the arms of the bride.

☞ It is said that somebody is about to start another daily paper in New York, and that, as all the good names are already appropriated, he is in some doubt as to what he had better call it. We would advise him to call it a failure.

☞ An exchange says BRET HARTE wants to go back to California. As he wants to go, and as nobody wants him not to go, why the deuce doesn't he go?

CITY ITEMS.

West-End Street Railroad.

On Sunday, July 16th, commencing at 1 o'clock P. M., cars will leave Eighteenth and Walnut streets every quarter of an hour, instead of every hour, for the Observatory.

☞ A two-story frame house of eight rooms (to be removed), on Eighth street, between Grayson and Walnut, will be sold at auction by Buckel & Shaffer, on the premises, this afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia, the Great Blood Purifier,

contains three grains Iodide Potash to the dose. A certain cure for all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. It is not a secret nostrum, but is prescribed and recommended by all intelligent physicians.

Price, $1 00 per bottle; six for $5 00.

Stillingia, or Queen's Root—Commonly Called Queen's Delight—Extract, from U. S. Dispensatory—"It is an indigenous perennial plant; grows in the pine barrens from Virginia to Florida, flowering in May and June. From the reports in its favor there is no reason to doubt the efficacy of this medicine in scrofula, secondary syphilis, cutaneous diseases, chronic hepatic affections and other complaints ordinarily benefited by alterative medicines. Stillingia is advantageously combined with sarsaparilla and other alteratives." At this season of the year the system naturally undergoes a change, and a good blood purifier will be found an assistant of the greatest value. Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia is unequaled as an alterative and blood purifier. It has all the virtues of the best Honduras Sarsaparilla and of Stillingia, with three grains of Iodide of Potash to the dose. Every bottle contains fifty-six doses, making it not only the best but the cheapest alterative in the market. It is prescribed and recommended by our leading physicians.

Home Testimony—Read the certificate of R. A. Gresham, of the Louisville Transfer Company:

"I have taken nearly all of the alterative medicines in the market. I have found nothing to do me half so much good as Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia. R. A. Gresham, Louisville Transfer Company."

LOCAL NOTICES.

A Fine Cafe,

two billiard halls, elevator, telegraph office, and, in fact, all modern conveniences, entice the traveler to the American House, Boston. Once there, he would not willingly change his quarters.

First of the Season.

YOUNG PRAIRIE GROUSE,
YOUNG WOODCOCK,
SOFT-SHELL CRABS,
DIAMOND-BACK TERRAPINS,
YOUNG SQUIRRELS,

and many other delicacies, too numerous to mention, just received at Rufer's Hotel and Restaurant, Fifth street, between Main and Market.

C. C. RUFER,
Proprietor.

je23 4w

Burnett's Kalliston

is the best cosmetic.

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column. It should be read by all. au9 d&wly

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil

is the best. de12 eodly

MARRIED.

ADAMS—WATHEN—July 12th, 1871, at the residence of W. W. Caldwell, in Indianapolis, by the Rev. Father Bessonie, JOHN ADAMS, Esq., to FIONA WATHEN, both of Jeffersonville, Ind. No cards.

CALDWELL—PETERS—On Wednesday evening, the 12th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Dr. J. Lighton Peters, Fifth street, by Elder W. C. Dawson, Mr. WILLIAM S. CALDWELL, of Shelbyville, to MISS. ANNA L. PETERS. No cards.

DIED.

JOHNSTON—In this city, on the 14th July, at 11 o'clock A. M., Mrs. ELIZABETH CALHOUN JOHNSTON, wife of the late Gabriel Johnston, mother of the late Dr. J. Marshall Johnston, aged 71 years and 7 months.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of Mrs. Clayton, on Walnut street, between First and Second, to-day at 10 o'clock A. M. The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

Reduced Prices

IN MY ENTIRE STOCK OF

LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
Linen Chemises,
GOWNS, CORSET-COVERS,
White & Linen Suits,
REAL FRENCH CORSETS,

WILL BE CLOSED OUT

VERY CHEAP,

To Reduce a Heavy Stock at

DORA SCHULZ'S.

je27 dlm ex Fr

LECTURES.

I. O. G. T.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—The Rev. J. H. Heywood, of the Unitarian Church, will deliver a discourse on temperance on Sunday afternoon, the 16th inst., at 4 o'clock, in the room of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner Fifth and Walnut. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

B. MUSSELMAN,
Chairman Ex. Committee.

CORPORATION NOTICES.

Dividend.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE GAS CO., July 10, 1871.

THE Gas Co. has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst.

jy11 d6 GARNETT D. MARSHALL, Cashier.

Notice.

THE books for subscription to the one hundred thousand dollars new stock of the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank will be opened at their office, in this city, on Saturday, July 15, 1871. jy6 d10 R. S. VEECH, Cashier.

PIANOS.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

150 new and second-hand Pianos and Organs for cash or upon monthly installments, at low prices.

D. P. FAULDS,
70 Main street, bet. Second and Third.
my7 eodtf

PIANOS.

J. HINZEN. E. ROSKE

HINZEN & ROSEN,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
Market street, n. s., bet. Sixth and Seventh
LOUISVILLE, KY.

An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Will rent, and let the rent of new pianos apply to lease.

se5 dtf

LACE GOODS.

LADIES, ATTENTION!

JUST RECEIVED A FULL STOCK OF

Embroidered Edgings and Insertions;
Real and Imitation Lace Collars and Sleeves;
Chemisettes; Corsets;
Embroidered Collars and Cuffs;
Marseilles Braids and Cotton Fringes;
Alexandre Kid Gloves at $1 at

CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS'

je29 Cheap Lace Store, 103½ Fourth st.

FINANCIAL.

BONDS FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale the First Mortgage Bonds of the Owensboro and Russellville railroad.

There are only $300,000 of the First Mortgage Bonds. The entire length of the road is about 80 miles, with about 25 miles fully completed and in regular operation.

The mortgage executed to secure these bonds covers the entire length of the road, its franchise, stock, subscriptions, depots, and other property, which, aside from its franchise, is worth over one million of dollars, and the sale of the bonds will finish the entire road. J. G. BARRETT,

jy4 dlm Citizens' Bank.

FLORAL BAZAR.

New and Beautiful Plants.

BOUQUETS, Wreaths, Crosses, Anchors, etc., etc., of the finest fresh flowers, always ready on hand or made to order. Plant and Seed store No. 1 Weisiger Block, Fourth street, Greenhouse and Flower Grounds No. 472 Third street. Established 1850. NANZ & NEUNER.

jy9 deod3m Louisville, Ky.

FRUIT JARS.

WE are manufacturing the Mason, Gem (glass-top), Spencer, Wire tin-top, and cork-top Fruit Jars. KRACK, REED & CO.,

Glass Manufacturers.
Ware rooms Second and Washington sts.,
jy13 eod1m Louisville, Ky.

Saratoga Pavilion Spring Water

THE most effective remedy for Dyspepsia, Biliousness and Diseases of the Kidneys. Sold by hotels and druggists. Send for circular to PAVILION AND U. S. SPRING CO. General depot 115 Chambers st., N. Y. je30 dlm

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE CELEBRATED

Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.

The most lasting, agreeable and refreshing of all perfumes, for use on the Handkerchief, at the Toilet, and in the Bath. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers. sep13 deodly

Rosadalis, the Great Blood Purifier and Renovator.

BALTIMORE, January 1, 1869.

GENTLEMEN—It affords me pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of your truly excellent medicine—Rosadalis. After suffering for two years from a shattered constitution, with scarcely a hope of restoration to my usual health, I was induced to try your Rosadalis. After taking, according to your directions, five bottles, I can truly say that I have been completely restored, as my many friends know and believe, solely by the use of your medicine. I cordially recommend it as an excellent renovator and purifier of the blood. Truly yours,

JOHN COX.

jy8 deodlw Corner Gay and Lombard streets.

THE WORLD IS IN ARMS

against the new hair-coloring preparations. Science condemns them. They are virtually dead. Meanwhile

Christadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye,

proved by time and sanctioned by practical chemists, has become the standard article of its class throughout the length and breadth of the land. It is poisonless, rapid in its operation, certain to produce the required shade of color, and has no equal among hair dyes, either in the United States or Europe. To beautify and soften the hair after dyeing, use Christadoro's Hair Preservative as a dressing. je25 deod&weow1m

JUST PUBLISHED.

In One Volume, Price Fifty Cents,

The following Medical Lectures for Gentlemen:

1. Philosophy of Marriage.
2. Premature Decline in Man.
3. Nervous and Physical Debility.
4. Diseases of the Generative Organs.
5. Spermatorrhea.
6. Abuses of the Natural Functions.
7. Treatment and Cure.

Price 50 cts. by mail. Address the author DR. CURTIS, 9 Tremont Place, Boston, Mass. ujn21 deodly

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—No disappointment—No ridiculous tints—Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System. Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful, Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, 16 Bond street, New York. jy31 eodly

John D. Baker & Co.'s Genuine COD LIVER OIL!

The only certain remedy for consumption. Waste no time with medicine that offer only temporary relief, but at once procure this specific. Our brand of Cod Liver Oil is admitted by the best physicians in the land to be superior to any other, we being the only parties making a specialty of the manufacturing the article. Sold by druggists everywhere.

JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,
Philadelphia.

au3 W&Sa1y

EDUCATIONAL.

Warrendale School,

GEORGETOWN, KY.

THE seventh

PURIFY THE BLOOD

AND

Beautify the Complexion

BY USING

Helmbold's Catawba Grape Pills

AND

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY-CONCENTRATED

Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla

This is the time to use good blood-renewing, purifying, and invigorating medicines. "Helmbold's Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla" and "Helmbold's Catawba Grape Pills" are the best and most reliable.

One bottle of "Helmbold's Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla" equals in strength one gallon of the syrup or decoction as made by druggists; and a wine-glass added to a pint of water equals the celebrated Kilbon Dec. Drink — delightful and healthful beverage.

The "Catawba Grape Pills" is composed of Fluid Extract of Catawba Grape and Fluid Extract Dandelion. Useful in all diseases requiring a cathartic remedy, and far superior to all other purgatives, such as salts, magnesia, &c. "Helmbold's Grape Pill" is not a patented pill put up as those ordinarily recorded, but the result of ten years' experimenting and great care in preparation. Safe for and taken by children. No nausea; no griping pains; but mild, pleasant, and safe in operation. Two bottles of the "Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla" and one bottle of the "Grape Pills" are worth their weight in gold to the sufferer from bad blood, poor complexion, headache, nervousness, wakefulness at night, costiveness, and irregularities; and to those suffering from broken and delicate constitution it will give new blood, new vigor, and new life. The "Catawba Grape Pills" are done up with great care and in handsome bottles, and will surpass all those vended in wooden boxes, and carelessly prepared by inexperienced men, comparing with the English and French style of manufacturing. All of H. T. Helmbold's preparations are Pharmaceutical, not a single one being patented, but all on their own merits. Prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Practical and Analytical Chemist,

CRYSTAL PALACE PHARMACY, 594 Broadway, New York;

PALACE PHARMACY, Gilsey House, Broadway and Twenty-ninth street, New York;

TEMPLE OF PHARMACY, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

Prescriptions accurately compounded. French, German, and Spanish spoken.

STORES OPEN ALL NIGHT.

P. S.—HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU has gained a world-wide fame.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. jy15

SUMMER RESORTS.

RIVERSIDE HOTEL
Riverside, Illinois.

THIS most beautiful and healthy summer resort will be open for the reception of guests on the 15th of June. The building, comprising the Dormitory, Refectory, Parlors, and Ball Rooms, with 2,000 feet of covered Verandas, are new, and most admirably arranged for the comfort and enjoyment of guests. Rooms single and en suite, handsomely furnished rooms, lighted with gas and supplied with running water. Ten miles from Chicago, and 30 minutes' ride on the Q. B. & C. and Q. B. R.; with two trains a day. Located in Riverside Park, which comprises 1,600 acres of the fully improved, affording many miles of delightful park and forest drives and promenades equal to those in Central Park, New York. With the advantages of the celebrated sulphur and magnetic water from springs on the premises, and with fine boating and fishing facilities on the Des Plaines river, it is rendered one of the most attractive resorts in the country. The location also affords home comforts, with the most charming surroundings. Applications for rooms, &c., received at the hotel, or at my office, 120 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

jy12 d6 H. M. KINSLEY, Manager.

NEFF HOUSE PARK
Summer Resort,
AT YELLOW SPRINGS, OHIO.

THE above favorite resort for HEALTH, rest, recreation, COMFORT, and amusement is now open for the season.

Rates of board, for adults, $70 for first month, and $60 for each succeeding month; $17 50 per week.

Round-trip tickets to the Springs and return can be had via Short-line railroad and mailboats for $8 75, good at all times.

For descriptive pamphlets and further information, address

my22 eod3m H. B. SUITES, Proprietor.

SOUTH UNION SPRINGS,
SOUTH UNION, KY.

THE undersigned, having leased this property, would respectfully call the attention of all who might be in search of a few weeks' quiet and at quiet and pleasant place, where they can be accommodated at reasonable prices. A fine brick hotel, fully built and furnished, and conducted in the best modern style, is situated immediately on the Louisville and Memphis railroad, sixteen miles west of Bowling Green and one-half mile from the beautiful Shaker village, South Union. A substantial, reliable and economical proprietors, is convenient to the hotel. Also lime and freestone water in abundance. Board per day, $2; per week, $12; per month, $48.

jy10 d10 H. F. NUCKOLS, Proprietor.

Crab Orchard Springs, Ky.

THE undersigned, having purchased and improved the above property, have put in the medicinal and curative qualities of its waters, as attested by the best medical talent of the entire country, in addition to the public seeking health, pleasure and comfort, that the hotel will be thrown open for visitors on the 20th instant.

The welfare of the guests has been confided especially to Mr. Rhodes, of Lexington, who with the kind assistance of Mrs. Thorel, will strenuously endeavor to sustain the high character given them by the many guests of their management in 1866 and 1867.

Capacity, from three to four hundred guests. Terms: $2 per day; $18 per week; $75 per month. Unusually liberal deductions made to families or parties from abroad.

Excursion tickets can be obtained at reduced rates upon application at the ticket office of the L. & N. R.R. in Louisville.

Trains leaving Nashville at 9:40 P. M., Memphis at 12:30 P. M., New Orleans at 4:30 P. M., connect at Lebanon Junction with trains leaving Louisville at 7:30 A. M. for Crab Orchard.

je16 eod&SatW ISAAC SHELBY, Jr., Prop'r

PAROQUET SPRINGS.

THIS justly celebrated property having been purchased by a Louisville company, has been improved and embellished until it is now equal to any watering place in the country.

A large two-story hotel, containing capacious parlors and most elegant ball-room, dining-rooms in the state, with large and well-ventilated sleeping apartments, sufficient to accommodate 300 persons, and large and lower porches extending around the entire building, will be opened for the reception of guests on the 15th of July.

The grounds, containing over one hundred acres, are high and shaded with beautiful forest trees, which are neatly trimmed, form a charming rustic plateau, which no other resort in the country can claim.

The medical properties of this water are unsurpassed, the sulphur well being one of the largest and strongest on the continent.

Salt river, near these springs, furnishes ready facilities for aquatic sports, the fishing being equal to any in the State. Elegant new boats are furnished for the use of guests.

The hotel office every inducement for driving and riding. Billiards, ten-pins, swings, croquet, and all other innocent amusements will be furnished. One of the best brass and string bands will be in attendance during the season.

Paroquet Springs are situated eighteen miles from Louisville, on the main stem of L. & N. R. R., and is the most accessible resort in the State. It is the only place where the pleasure of a summer resort can be had without interfering with business, as the merchant, mechanic and clerk can leave the hot, dusty city in the evening, and return refreshed to the city in the morning.

L. H. FITZHUGH, Sup't.

SUMMER RESORTS.

GRAYSON SPRINGS, Grayson county, are located seventy miles south of Louisville and about two and a half hours from the Elizabethtown and Paducah railroad.

There are a number of hundred springs in the grounds, but of these only fifteen or twenty are ready for use. Those who have visited these springs pronounce them not surpassed by all the curative properties of the waters, and a short residence will soon convice strangers of their value.

Since the proprietors have come into possession of the grounds they have been steadily employed in improving and embellishing them. Since last September they have built a splendid three-story frame hotel, 120 feet long, and containing about fifty rooms, with porches back and front; two cottages, containing four bath-house, with ten bath-rooms, eight for regular baths, and two for shower baths, with dressing-rooms attached.

Among the facilities for amusements are added croquet-ground, a billiard-saloon and bowling-alley, pleasant walks, and shaded drives.

A good brass band will furnish music for the ball-room during the watering season, commencing June 1st.

Every preparation has been made for the adequate entertainment of the anticipated large number of visitors during the season, and one as equal to any watering-place in or out of the State. Charges will be reliable and attentive.

The morning train on the Louisville and Nashville road will reach the Grayson Springs Depot, on the Elizabethtown and Paducah road, at 12:45, and an evening train, arriving at 8:30 P. M. The Southern road also connects with the Elizabethtown and Paducah railroad at Elizabethtown, a line of omnibuses, hacks, etc., will always be ready to carry passengers from and to Grayson Springs.

M. P. CLARKSON will be on hand, as usual, to welcome his old friends and patrons.

W. S. VANMETER & BRO.,
Proprietors

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

The Union Steamboat Company
AND
Atlantic, Duluth and Pacific Line.

ONE of the splendid steamers—Meteor, India, Pacific, Huron, Atlantic, Lady Elgin, Keweenaw, Arctic, China, and St. Paul—will leave Buffalo daily (except Fridays and Saturdays) at 3 P. M., for the ports named. Passengers will take the same night, and Detroit at 10 P. M., daily (except Sundays and Mondays), for Duluth and intermediate Lake Superior ports.

Connections are made at Duluth with the Lake Superior and Mississippi R. R. to St. Paul, and all points in Minnesota, Northern Wisconsin and Iowa. Also with the Northern Pacific R. R. for the Red River Country.

Excursion tickets, at **greatly reduced rates**, will be issued by all principal railroads to St. Paul by this route, returning via all-rail, or by all-rail routes to St. Paul and Duluth, returning via the lakes.

During the months of June, July and August **Excursion Trips** will be made via the North Shore Lake Superior, visiting the Silver Mines, Fort William, Grand Portage, &c.

For further information apply to

D. F. PATRICK,
General Passenger Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.
S. D. HOWELL, Gen'l Manager, Detroit, Mich.
E. T. EVANS, Manager A., D. & P. Line.
my9 tuth&sa3m Buffalo, N. Y.

Old Rockcastle Springs,

SITUATED in Pulaski county, Ky., on Rockcastle river, in the heart of the mountains, amid scenery unsurpassed. The well-known medicinal properties of the water, the quiet, homelike enjoyment of the visitors, and the facilities for fishing and deer-hunting render this place the most desirable retreat in the State. Route via Stanford, Somerset, or Crab Orchard. Address, for further particulars, the undersigned, at Lancaster, Ky.

je14 eod1f BURNSIDE ANDERSON & CO.

PUBLIC SALES.

Sheriff's Sale.

Trustees Baptist Educational Society, plaintiffs, vs. C. Y. Duncan, defendant.—Jefferson Common Pleas Court. V. E. 7,786.

I WILL expose to public sale, at No. 58 Main, between Second and Third streets, in Louisville, Jefferson county, Ky.,

ON SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1871,

the interest of C. Y. Duncan in one large printing-press.

Levied upon as the property of C. Y. Duncan to satisfy V. E. 7,786, which issued from the office of the Clerk of the Jefferson Common Pleas Court in the name of Trustees Baptist Educational Society against C. Y. Duncan.

Sale to take place between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock. T. M. FLETCHER, D. S. for
JAMES MARTIN, S. J. C.

Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1871. jy13 d3

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
YOUNG GROUSE,
Woodcock, Ducks, Soft-Shell
Crabs and Clams,
AT WALKER'S EXCHANGE HOTEL.
Third st., bet. Main and Market.

COURIER-JOURNAL

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 15, '71.

SMALL TALK.

COLFAX cries cundurango.

FRANKFORT is out of cundurango.

DR. BLISS commends cundurango.

SOME of them spell it cundurango.

GEN. HARLAN conveys cundurango.

BOWEN wants to marry cundurango.

PITTSBURG spells cundurango with an h.

HALSTEAD puts in his cundurango at Put-in-Bay.

LIVINGSTONE is at Ujiji consuming cundurango.

BRET HARTE is erecting a poem on cundurango.

FORNEY will sell a little space for cundurango.

THE "privileged classes" contemn cundurango.

SCHENCK carries cundurango for his carbuncles.

THE Memphis Appeal knows nothing of cundurango.

HORACE GREELEY says it's a lie about cundurango.

H. V. REDFIELD takes the Chattanooga cundurango.

RUNSEY WING has sent Grant a barrel of cundurango.

DR. BELL'S haunting gardens bloom with cundurango.

MRS. SHERMAN puts a little arsenic in her cundurango.

SHERIDAN will dismay the Piegans with cundurango.

THE Chicago Tribune demands a fair show for cundurango.

BOBBIE TOOMBS draws his cundurango from the burning ether.

THE D. C. Medical Society blisters Bliss and eschews cundurango.

LAURA FAIR looks in the glass when she takes her cundurango.

THE unsullied soul of Victoria Woodhull is stirred by cundurango.

PROC. KNOTT gets his cundurango through the Lebanon postoffice.

JOHN HENRY HAPPY, of the Nashville Banner, absorbs cundurango.

SUMNER rises to the level of the emergency, and discusses cundurango.

OLIVER LUCAS procures his cundurango when the Council adjourns.

G. MURCHISON HARDING proposes to start a cundurango paper in Indiana.

THE *demoiselles* at Newport discuss cundurango with their French maids.

THE St. Louis Democrat's exchanges tamper with its editorials on cundurango.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS is writing a ten-column editorial about cundurango.

JIM FISK had cundurango when he fell.

JOHN MILLER MCKEE, of the Union and American, gets his cundurango in Louisville.

THE New Orleans Picayune finds its cundurango among the ancient temples of Jerusalem.

THREE hundred women will wrestle with cundurango in the Michigan University next term.

THE Marquis Louise and the Princess of Lorne are coming to Canada for their cundurango.

AN old newspaper speaks of a small, badly-drawn sketch, which represents a ragged Irishman flourishing a shillelah, and near him a Scotch piper, with his pibroch under his arm. The Irishman is supposed to be saying, "Play the Boyne Water" softly, just to see how long I could stand it."

Louisville and Westport R. R.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

LOUISVILLE, July 14, 1871.

The property-holders living along the proposed line of the Louisville and Westport R. R. have become considerably excited of late, about the location of the road. It seems to be the prevailing wish that it should run under the bluffs as far as Beargrass creek, otherwise they will oppose it, and it would cause much inconvenience and materially injure many of the most valuable building sites. In what way is it proposed to compensate the required tax for the property to be taxed so much per acre, or so much on every hundred dollars? Would it not be unjust to levy a tax upon the hundred dollars for the land near the city would be taxed double what it is worth, and, as a consequence, would be sold out by the road, for the increase in value of property would be small.

It is proposed that the tax shall continue for twenty years, unless the road should not need so much, and then the original tax on the property to be taxed the same every year; or is the tax to be increased as the land increases in value? The people are ignorant upon this subject, and anxious for information. They are in the dark, and unless something definite is determined upon, they will vote against the road. Any information you will give upon this subject will be appreciated by INQUIRER.

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NEW YORK'S ORDEAL.

Mail Details of the Bloody Work on Orange-men's Day.

List of the Killed, Wounded and Prisoners---Stirring Incidents of the Day.

COMMENTS OF THE NEWSPAPERS.

[From New York Papers of Thursday.]

The Battle in Eighth Avenue.

When the Orangemen made their appearance they were greeted with a storm of hisses and yells that pretty clearly indicated what kind of material the larger portion of the crowd was made up of. Them followed loud cries at the soldiers, and even some of the women went so far as to spit at them as they drew up into line and took their respective positions. The detectives, who were as thick as bees in the crowd, pounced upon the more disorderly men whenever they were able to get near enough to them, and, despite their struggles and their cries for help, dragged them off to the nearest station-house. Just before the word march was given Captain Irving, accompanied by several of his men, quietly went through the crowd, feeling, as they went along, the hind pockets of the most suspicious looking characters they came across, to ascertain if they carried firearms. By this

INGENIOUS PIECE OF STRATEGY,

a large number of fellows were nabbed with navy revolvers and bowie-knives concealed under their clothing. Strange to say, the detectives were not interfered with in their operations, probably owing to the fact that every one of them, the minute he laid his hands upon a suspicious character, drew his revolver and took everybody to stand aside. While all this capturing and hand-to-hand struggle was going on on the sidewalk between Irving's men and the riotous portion of the crowd whom they were able to get hold of, the signal for the starting of the procession was given. The drums had no sooner began to beat than the crowds upon the sidewalks pressed forward. Those in front were unable to resist the pressure of those behind, and a desperate conflict between them and the police ensued, during which the latter used their clubs freely. For some few moments it appeared as though the police would be overpowered, not by any violence of the crowd, but simply by

THE CRUSHING FORCE OF NUMBERS,

which were being gradually pressed forward, slowly, but surely. All the efforts of the cadavors made to keep the foremost back to the curb. It now became evident that the men who were marching, therefore, and the police were bent upon an attack in force, as several fellows who appeared to be leaders kept calling upon those behind them to "Come on, come on, now's the time." The police now felt that the crisis had come, and at once got into close column, with a view of making a charge upon the crowd that would effectually put it to flight. The history of the Seventh regiment and, by this time, reached Twenty-sixth street, and it was just at this point that the rioters made up their minds not to wait

THE ONSLAUGHT OF THE POLICE,

but to make a charge themselves, and they did so. They rushed forward in a solid mass, and then came the hard work of the police coats. They met the shock not by patiently waiting until the crowd had gained a foothold in the street, but dashed forward to meet the attack. Clubs were brought down with a crash, and for a minute or so the fighting was desperate. Several of the mounted police rode up and joined in the fray, and boldly rode their horses on the gallop into the midst of the rioting down every man they could reach, regardless whether he was resisting or not. Clubs were brought to the end and the crowd had to give way. At this moment bricks, cobble-stones and all sorts of missiles began to shower down from the house on the northeast corner of Twenty-fourth street and from some of the adjoining houses. This was followed by a shot, which was fired from the upper window of the tenement house on the corner. It was evidently intended for the marshal of the Orangemen, who was at the head of his fellows on horseback, but it missed its mark and struck one of the members of the Eighty-fourth regiment, who was in the front rank of the leading company of his command. Some one cried out,

"FIRE!"

and in another second a volce gave the command, "Fire!" The Eighty-fourth obeyed the order. One volley went crashing against the windows of the houses from which the sacks of brick and stone had come, and higher, took effect upon the roof, where a number of men were busily engaged throwing stones and bricks down upon the troops. The force in ignorance upon the subject, and anxious for information, they are in the dark, and unless something definite is determined upon, they will vote against the road. Any information you will give upon this subject will be appreciated by INQUIRER.

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detachment of police. The officers were mounted, and the men were in omnibuses. The crowd was ordered to disperse. The rabble, headed by its armed ringleader, broke out in defiant yells. Not a minute elapsed after the order was given before the police were in the street, and charging upon the incendiaries like a whirlwind. The riotous leader went down with a cloven skull, and his sword was left in the gutter. A few of the bravest of the rowdies stood a moment, and then fled howling. The engagement of locust was not beyond even their comprehension, and in five minutes the whole foul crew had been scattered, and were howling in full flight back to their resorts. A round of applause from thousands of spectators in the windows and on the balconies, who had witnessed the rout, testified to its completeness when the street was clear.

AN INCIDENT.

Before this procession started from Prince street there was one person in it, a mere boy, who could not have been over 18, who made himself conspicuous by the most violent language and action. He flourished a revolver, and vowed he would have the blood of an Orangeman before night. Half frantic with excitement his slender frame and freckled face were seen flying through the crowd as he incited his fellows to acts of violence. When the party started he took his place in front, and for a long way marched by the side of the leader with his pistol in his hand. An hour after the writer of this came down the cleared thoroughfare and was attracted to a crowd at the drug store near Thirteenth street. Passing through the knot of bystanders, he came upon the senseless form of this boy laid upon a board. His skull was crushed, and the blood had saturated him from head to foot. A sympathizing crowd glared at him; one of them said it was always so. The innocent had to suffer for the guilty. Another remarked that it was rough to see a boy killed by a policeman's club, and a third ventured the assertion that the victim hadn't anything to do with it.

The Murder of Philip Ackerman—Assaults by the Police—Painful Scenes and Incidents.

When the soldiers and Orangemen had marched away in triumph, and most of the bodies of the slain had been removed, a Herald reporter still remained on the ground to feel the popular pulse after the battle—if that can be called a battle in which the blows came almost entirely from one side. Sad, sorrowful, harrowing sights met the eye in every direction. The walls on both sides of Eighth avenue, from Seventy-fourth to Seventy-seventh street, were covered with bullet-holes, and marked as with the small-pox. Windowblinds were riddled, and behind more than one the valliant conquerors' bullets found a foolish mother, with her innocent child, and made corpses of both. The shutters of the closed up stores, the corners of the corners, the side-posts and upper door-posts of the houses, were every one picked by mule balls, and the water-spouts and shoots were shattered. Crowds of angry men, pale-faced and demonstrative women, and gaping boys and girls of all ages and sizes, filled the streets and sidewalks, and paddled in the

POOLS OF COAGULATED HUMAN BLOOD

that covered the flagways. Red streams ran along the gutters and down the neighboring basement steps and into the sewers. Occasionally a wounded man, who had crept into some house near by, and who had been left there during the great excitement, now crept forth, with his wounds rudely bandaged and the clotted blood still covering his face and clothing, and hurried off to present a ghastly spectacle to his family and raise cries and lamentations in a home that had so nearly been desolated altogether by the loss of a husband and father. Here and there along the avenue and off on the cross-streets were congregated silent groups, looking with upturned faces at the closed blinds in the windows of some house which the leaden messenger of death had unexpectedly entered and over "like a thief in the night" upon some victim unwares. The owners of stores and dwellings who had suffered no heavier losses came out to examine their houses from the outside, calculated the damages, counted the bullet-marks, and then wondered "how anybody escaped." An immense crowd swayed to and fro, separated and regathered, and talked and chattered with various degrees of vehemence around the house which forms the southeast corner of Eighth avenue and Twenty-fifth street. The basement of this house was occupied as a barber's shop, and the steps leading down to it from the Eighth avenue side were

SMEARED AND SLIPPERY WITH HUMAN BLOOD AND BRAINS,

while the landlord beneath was covered two inches deep with clotted gore, pieces of brain and the half-digested contents of a human stomach and intestines. Flaking in this horrid puddle was an old low-crown felt hat such as laborers wear, and on the steps and around the door reporter found enough of other hat of similar appearance, which hat a few moments before were filled with the hot heads of passion—mayhaps, who now lay stark and cold and dead, or in the hands of the police station. The first floor of the house in question was occupied as a store, and its window-sills, shutters and doors were speckled with bullet marks and splashed with blood. The sidewalk in front of the door was thickly coated with a red mud, and the clammy way in which it stuck to one's boots and clung to one's heels could and sick. At a window on the second floor a young woman sat crying and looking out upon the shattered faces of the crowd below in a way that was pitiable to see. On beholding this picture of new made widows the reporter went over the side door on Twenty-fifth street, where he was met by a bright-looking lad of twelve or thirteen. "Is there any person wounded in the house?" asked the reporter.

"Wounded? I guess there is," said the boy, "there's an old man dead up stairs."

"Who did he belong to?"

"Die? He didn't die at all; he was shot a few minutes ago."

"Who shot him?"

"Them Dolan boys regiment follows shot him."

"Where is the dead man?"

"Up on the top floor."

The reporter quickly ascended the clearly oil-clothed stairs, passed a couple of rooms, and on the landing of the top or fourth floor at the foot of the fire-escape or ladder leading up to the roof, he came upon the lifeless body of a venerable-looking, emaciated old man of about seventy-five years of age. A blood-stained feather pillow was under his head; his right hand rested on his breast, his jaw was tied up with a piece of linen, in the middle of his breast, about opposite the right auricle of the heart, was a round black hole, into which a lead pencil might be easily inserted, and from which a

BROAD LINE OF DISCOLORED BLOOD

descended to his feet. The reporter turned over the body and found a similar hole in the back, through which the ball had passed. From that the ball, which must have been fired by a member of the regiment that was armed with Springfield rifles, had penetrated into the body. A hole was in the vest and shirt in front, and in the coat, vest, shirt and undershirt in the back. Over the body stood a man and woman, both evidently residents of the natives of this country. They rent, they said, apartments on the top floor of that corner house, and on hearing the cries of the Orangemen, whose name was Philip Ackerman, a native of this city, lived on the lower floor with his daughter, his wife and son being away in the country.

"Was Mr. Akerman shot on the streets or through a window?" asked the reporter.

The question caused the man to pause a minute, and then, with a grave, good-looking and well dressed girls who just then came out of an apartment on the same floor. The latter of the two came forward and said that her father was shot in the street. Ackerman and I went up on the roof together when the soldiers came up first, and remained there until the firing took place. Everything seemed so quiet and still for about half an hour, one threw a brick at a policeman, and just then I heard a shot fired, as by somebody from the house, but away further down on the avenue, and I

SAW A SOLDIER FALL.

Then all the soldiers raised their muskets and fired. I believed it was only firing blank cartridges they were using, and I thought it best, so I waved my handkerchief down at the soldiers. Soon, however, I saw the people running away in great consternation; several of them fell as they fled. I got afraid and came down from the roof. Mr. Ackerman came down after me, and when he got as far as the second floor he fell down, crying, 'Oh, I am shot!' He never spoke any more."

"May I ask your name, Madame?" said the reporter.

"My name," said the young lady, "is Miss Mills. I live in this house and board with the lady and gentleman," pointing to the couple who stood over the dead body and rented the floor.

"Did you see any of the mob assault or fire at the military?"

"No; I saw the whole affair. There was no assault but the throwing of the brick at the policeman, and

NO SHOT BEFORE THE SOLDIERS FIRED,

but the one which I have since heard came from a window on this block away down the avenue."

Colonel Fisk's Statement.

LONG BRANCH, July 12.—Colonel James Fisk, jr., is at his room in the Continental. He is suffering considerably, his leg, foot and ankle being badly swollen, rendering him unable to move. He makes the following statement:

"I received an order from the Governor to stop all Orangemen crossing the ferry from Jersey City. I came back to the Opera House and heard of the trouble. I put on my sword and coat and tried to get to the regiment. The fighting had commenced. I found Colonels Scott and Clark that the only way to save us was to pitch into them. I made my way to the regiment to give the order to fire. Brulee had already given the order. The crowd came for me. I was set upon by the mob with stones and brickbats and pitched into the gutter. When I got up my coat was all torn off and found I was wounded. I limped into a house which was broken open for a hospital. I there got a big overcoat and hat, blacked my mustache and otherwise disguised myself and hobbled over a fence into the street, when I got a coach and drove to the Hoffman House, followed by the mob. I was afraid the mob would burn the Hoffman House if I staid, so I got a coach and drove to Pavonia ferry, when I telegraphed for an engine and car to meet me at Sandy Hook. I hired a tug and arrived here at ten o'clock. I had to be carried to my room."

Colonel Fisk sits in his room with his foot all bandaged and resting on a pillow in a rocking chair, attended by his sister. He expresses great sorrow at the loss of his soldiers. He cannot probably get out for several days.

Scenes and Incidents—The Fenians no Rioters—Negro Sympathizers.

PARTIES OF MEN

assembled now and again on corners, and one among the number would talk aloud upon the subject that seemed to engross so much of every one's attention. Every two or three blocks these *impromptu* orators were visible, and the effect of the fiery language of the sidewalk orators was to inflame the men. In one or two instances a slight burst of cheering started out, but was almost instantly repressed. The great desire of the men was, undoubtedly, to avoid all conflict with the authorities until they came before

THE HATED ENEMY.

They went to fight; there was no question of that, and every man was prepared. The arrangements of the rioters were prepared with the strictest attention to detail, and nothing was left undone to warn them of the appearance, numbers and position of the forces they intended to attack. Scouts had been sent all over the city to watch every movement of the enemy and report immediately to a certain center the result of all observations made. Wherever it happened that too many of the gangs of men got together, they immediately dispersed and continued their march again in separate bodies. This was done without any word of command or any perceptible movement on the part of the principals, but in an unostentatious, unanimous way that showed conclusively how fully everything had been settled. One of the most peculiar features noticeable in these upon the street and avenues was the entire absence of women. In only very few places were they to be seen, and as soon as one of the gangs of men came along one of the party might be noticed

DROPPING HIS HEAD A LITTLE,

and almost instantly the women and children would disappear. From Thirty-fourth street to the Park several minor difficulties occurred as soon as the whisky shops began to close. This was a little after midday, and it is but just to the rioters to say that very few of them were to be seen in these places. One could hardly get his head nearly opened on the corner of Forty-third street and First avenue through his foreign proclivities. He came out of a saloon shouting loudly,

"They ought to go out!"

"That are ye talking about, misther," said a savage-looking Bowery lad.

"I'm talking about the procession."

"That procession is that?"

"The one going out to-day; they should be allowed to owe allegiance to whomsoever they like, and go out, too, if they think well."

"Is there a procession to-day?"

"Of course there is."

"What kind of a one?"

"Why, the Orangemen."

"Oh, I see! Them Orangemen, is it?"

"Why, of course."

"An' what's that yez yer sayin' about 'em?"

"I say they have a right to do what they like in the streets."

"Then ye have too much to say," and over he went from a fearful blow in the forehead.

"Let him alone, Mick."

"Howld on!"

"Time enough!" shouted half a dozen voices.

"Mick" simply looked at his work, lying prostrate on the sidewalk, for a moment, and said to him:

"Ye howld yer tongue next time till ye know what yer sayin'," and walked off with his comrades. Another party was composedly pursuing its way, when three young men, with more daring than good sense, flung some orange peel straight into the face of one of the men, and then ran off. The insulted man turned to follow, but seeing that he could not overtake the flying youths, he stood quietly looking on after them. After running about a block and a half they came right in front of another of

THE BOULEVARDERS' GANGS.

The man who had been insulted just nodded his head from the rear, and the foremost man of the party coming into the city coolly walked into the two that came within his reach, and, after chastising them pretty severely, turned away and left them.

"My good man," said a tall, lank, hydraulic-looking Bostonian, with a dark silk hat and green spectacles, "what's the matter?"

"I don't know, sir."

"There seems to be a great deal of excitement in the city about something."

"Do ye tell me now?"

"Why, where do you live my man!—not in the city?"

"Oh, yes, sir, I live in the city."

"Whereabouts?"

"In a little shanty, shure, up there beyant on the rocks, sorr."

"Bless my soul! you don't say so?"

"Begorra, an' its truth, sir."

"Then you say you don't know anything about this excitement?"

"The divil a thing."

"Where are you going to now, then?"

"Over to New Jersey to see me wife's grave."

"Dear me, dear me," said the innocent Bostonian, as he walked away

COURIER-JOURNAL

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 15, '71.

To Absentees.

Persons leaving the city during the summer, and who wish to keep posted with the news here, can have the COURIER-JOURNAL sent them any required time at the rate of $1 per month, by leaving their orders at our counting-room.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers who wish to avail themselves of the advantages of our extraordinarily large edition on Sunday morning will hand in their favors not later than 8 o'clock this evening.

The Sunday Courier-Journal.

The Sunday COURIER-JOURNAL is intended to be entirely separate and distinct from our regular daily edition. No advertisements are inserted in it unless specially ordered; and subscribers in Louisville, New Albany and Jeffersonville who take but six papers a week will not be entitled to the Sunday paper as one of them. For the six papers they will be charged by the carriers 25c per week, and when they also take the Sunday paper the price is 30c per week.

Our Sunday paper is sent to subscribers by mail only when specially ordered.

Gov. Thos. E. Bramlette

will address the people at the following times and places:

Burksville, Saturday, July 22.
Albany, Monday, July 24.
Jamestown, Wednesday, July 26.
Columbia, Thursday, July 27.
Greensburg, Friday, July 28.
Campbellsville, Saturday, July 29.
Hodgenville, Monday, July 31.
Elizabethtown, Tuesday, August 1.

Hon. John M. Harlan,

Republican candidate for Governor, will fill the following appointments:

Scottsville, Allen county, Monday, July 17.
Glasgow, Barren county, Tuesday, July 18.
Edmonson, Metcalfe county, Wednesday July 19.
Munfordsville, Hart county, Thursday, July 20.
Bowling Green, Warren county, Friday, July 21.
Elkton, Todd county, Saturday, July 22.
Hopkinsville, Christian county, Monday, July 24.
Greenville, Muhlenburg county, Tuesday, July 25.
Calhoun, McLean county, Wednesday, July 26.
Hartford, Ohio county, Thursday, July 27.
Morgantown, Butler county, Friday, July 28.
Litchfield, Grayson county, Saturday, July 29.
Speaking at 1 o'clock.
Governor Leslie, Democratic candidate for Governor, is invited to attend.
General Harlan will also address his fellow-citizens at

Hudsonville, Saturday, July 29, at 7 P. M.
Hardinsburg, Monday, July 31, at 1 P. M.
Cloverport, Monday, July 31, at 7 P. M.

Hon. John G. Carlisle,

Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, will address his fellow-citizens at the following places:

Georgetown, Monday, July 24.
Frankfort, Tuesday, July 25.
Owenton, Wednesday, July 26.
Williamstown, Thursday, July 27.
Walton, Friday, July 28.
Warsaw, Tuesday, August 1.
Carrollton, Wednesday, August 2.
At Louisville on the nights of the 3d, 4th, and 5th days of August at such points as may be designated.
Speaking elsewhere to commence at 1½ o'clock P. M.
Hon. Geo. M. Thomas, Republican candidate, is invited to attend.

Messrs. Rodman's and Brown's Appointments.

Inasmuch as many of the appointments of Messrs. Leslie and Harlan and Thomas and Carlisle conflict with ours, we are compelled to revoke them and make the following:

Lagrange, Saturday, July 15th.
Prankfort, Monday, July 17th.
Lawrenceburg, Tuesday, July 18th.
Harrodsburg, Wednesday, July 19th.
Danville, Friday, July 20th.
Stanford, Friday, July 21st.
Lancaster, Saturday, July 22d.
Richmond, Monday, July 24th.
Winchester, Tuesday, July 25th.
Carlisle, Wednesday, July 26th.
Paris, Thursday, July 27th.
Lexington, Friday, July 28th.
Versailles, Saturday, July 29th.
At Covington, Newport, Frankfort, and Lexington at night; at all other places at 9 o'clock P. M.

JOHN RODMAN,
WM. BROWN.

Public Speaking.

Hon. ALEX. L. MARTIN, Democratic candidate for Senate from the Thirty-third Senatorial District, will speak at the following times and places:

Mount Pleasant, July 17th.
Mouth of Rockhouse, July 19th.
Whitesburg, July 20th.
Keel & Ford's store, July 22d.
Piketon, July 24th.
Mouth Pond, July 26th.
Pleasure Valley, July 27th.
Mouth Mud, July 28th.
Mouth Beaver, July 29th.

PERSONAL.

Gen. J. A. Potter, of the U. S. A., is at the Galt House.

David Gibson, of Cincinnati, was at the Galt House yesterday.

W. A. Sliteer, Southwestern passenger agent of the Atlantic and Cincinnati railroad, was in the city yesterday.

Col. Sidney B. Jones, general passenger agent of the Short-line railroad, returned to the city yesterday, after an absence of several weeks on a general Southern tour on business connected with his line.

R. V. Cook, Columbus, Ohio; Col. C. H. Carlton, Arkansas; John H. Woolfolk, Mississippi; David Wells, Atlanta, Ga.; Frank Parker, Lexington; S. L. Wooldridge, Woodford county; W. B. Ragland, Arkansas; Wm. Brady, Houston; Capt. R. King, Houston; Col. E. M. Yerger, Mississippi; Frank Fitch, Kentucky; E. Kimball, New York, and Col. R. M. Woolsey, Selma, were at the Galt House yesterday.

The Fires Yesterday.

The first fire yesterday was on Lytle street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second. During the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Hinsh, their two little boys went into the stable to play. They found a box of matches in the trough, and immediately lighted one of them. The blaze caught to the hay and spread rapidly. They threw water upon it, but were not able to put it out. Others came to their assistance, but were unable to check the flames. The alarm was given, and the Fire Department went to the place. No cisterns were near, but the hose were extended until water was reached. The stable was completely destroyed, but the other buildings were saved. The loss in the way of hay, oats and corn is less than twenty dollars, and the stable was worth about seventy-five dollars.

The second fire was of no consequence. A large pile of shavings had been set on fire at the carpenter-shop of William Stuber, on York, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The shavings are burned every evening, but, from some cause, the pile was larger than usual, and made a greater blaze. Some one saw it at a distance of several squares, and turned in the alarm.

Kicked by a Mule.

A serious accident occurred about two o'clock yesterday afternoon, on Jefferson street, just above Shelby. A boy about six years of age, named Marble, who lives with his parents at No. 267 Jefferson street, was sent across the street to a pump to fetch some water in a tin pail. A mule was hitched to a post a short distance from the pump. While the child was passing the mule it kicked him, laying him at once insensible on the ground. A lady who lived near the spot rushed out and lifted the child. From his right ear the blood flowed in a full stream. Cold water was immediately applied to his head, with the result of restoring him to partial consciousness. The father of the boy carried him bleeding to his mother. Ever since she has been almost frantic with grief. The boy's head, right cheek, and one of his sides are greatly injured. He may recover, but the injuries are such as to justify serious alarm.

The K. of P.'s at Shelbyville.

On Thursday evening, Tasso Lodge, No. 14 K. of P., was instituted at Shelbyville by Grand Chancellor Chas. A Brown, assisted by P. G. C. C. W. (German, and P. C. C. A. W. Bandeke; Jas. W. Mawby, B. Oscar Doyle, and representatives from the lodges in this city. Thirteen persons were initiated into the workings of this beautiful order, and expressed themselves well pleased. The following are the officers for the present term: Jas. H. Dunn, V. P.; R. F. Logan, W. C.; Jas. B. Baker, V. C.; Harry Choate, R. S.; George Petry, F. S.; F. H. C. Kreuger, Banker; J. E. McGrath, Guide; Fred Suthin, J. S.; J. E. Arnold, O. S.; Jas. G. Kestler, Louis Krueger, Jas. H. Dunn, Louis H. Gruber, Past Chancellors.

Fall From a House.

Zadock Sturgeon, a carpenter, who lived on the Point, was engaged in the construction of a new building in course of erection on Main street, between Eighth and Ninth. Yesterday afternoon he fell from the house a hight of forty feet, and sustained very severe injuries. He was brought on a lounge, in a spring-wagon, by officer Colter, to the City Hospital. His chin was found to be punctured and the jaw injured, the right lower leg was fractured, and the spine appeared to have been considerably affected. It will be some time before the full extent of his injuries can be accurately determined. Mr. Sturgeon is about thirty-five years of age and is unmarried.

Thrown from a Wagon.

Mr. Wm. Balmer, the proprietor of a saloon on Market street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, went on Thursday to Jeffersonville to an auction of some Government stores held there, for the purpose of buying some goods. He, with several others, was in a spring-wagon. Mr. Balmer was sitting in a chair. The wheels of the wagon meeting an obstruction on the street in Jeffersonville, the sudden jerk threw Mr. Balmer out of the wagon. He was much bruised, and it is feared that he has been badly injured internally. He was brought to his home in this city, where he lies very ill.

THE WEST-END SALE.

Lively Bidding and Advancing Prices.

103 LOTS SOLD IN 4 HOURS FOR $76,461!

The sale of lots in the Elliott & Donnelly Addition in the West End, on Thursday afternoon, by Messrs Pearson & S. G. Henry & Co., was in every way a great success. The attendance was large, the bidding was spirited, and 103 lots were sold in the short space of four hours, bringing the handsome aggregate of $76,461. The detailed report below shows very plainly the advancing tendency of property in the West End:

SOUTH SIDE CHESTNUT, BETWEEN TWENTY-EIGHTH AND TWENTY-NINTH STREETS.

52 by 200 feet, to Julius Dorn, $27 per foot, $1,404.
50 by 200 feet, to Julius Dorn, $20 50 per foot, $1,025.
50 by 200 feet, to Julius Dorn, $21 per foot, $1,050.
100 by 200 feet, to Julius Dorn, $34 50 per foot, $3,450.

NORTH SIDE CHESTNUT, BETWEEN TWENTY-SEVENTH AND TWENTY-EIGHTH STREETS.

154 by 161 feet, to W. H. Newman, $17 per foot, $2,618.
48 9-12 by 161 feet, to C. Rosenheim, $20 per foot, $978.
48 9-12 by 161 feet, to A. T. Gilmore, $18 75 per foot, $914 07.
48 9-12 by 161 feet, to R. B. Caldwell, $18 50 per foot, $901 88.
48 9-12 by 161 feet, to P. S. Jenny, $19 25 per foot, $937 34.

NORTH SIDE CHESTNUT, BETWEEN TWENTY-SIXTH AND TWENTY-SEVENTH STREETS.

60 by 161 feet, to John Sories, $21 per foot, $840.
60 by 161 feet, to W. J. Tapp, $18 50 per foot, $749 25.

SOUTH SIDE OF MAGAZINE BETWEEN TWENTY-SEVENTH AND TWENTY-EIGHTH STREETS.

53 by 161 feet, to Catherine Bussey, $16 per foot, $882.
50 by 161 feet, to W. J. Tapp, $18 50 per foot, $875.
50 by 161 feet, to P. A. Fox, $14 per foot, $700.
50 by 161 feet, to M. A. Kelly, $14 per foot, $700.
50 by 161 feet, to Thos Reardon, $14 per foot, $700.

NORTH SIDE ELLIOTT AVENUE, BETWEEN TWENTY-SEVENTH AND TWENTY-EIGHTH STREETS.

52 by 161 feet, to G. P. Kraischer, $16 per foot, $832.
100 by 161 feet, to F. McAtee, $14 50 per foot, $1,450.
100 by 161 feet, to John Heck, $14 25 per foot, $1,425.

SOUTH SIDE MAGAZINE, BETWEEN TWENTY-EIGHTH AND TWENTY-NINTH STREETS.

52 by 200 feet, to John W. Dickens, $34 50 per foot, $1,857.
100 by 200 feet, to Julius Dorn, $20 25 per foot, $2,025.
100 by 800 feet, to Julius Dorn, $19 75 per foot, $1,975.

WEST SIDE OF TWENTY-NINTH STREET, BETWEEN MAGAZINE AND ELLIOTT AVENUE.

849 by 180 feet, to T. Cimmiotti, $17 25 per foot, $6,070 50.

NORTH SIDE OF MAGAZINE, BETWEEN TWENTY-NINTH AND THIRTIETH STREETS.

70 by 161 feet, to H. W. Walton, $12 25 per foot, $857 50.
50 by 161 feet, to W. Lane, $12 50 per foot, $625.
50 by 161 feet, to George Hertz, $12 25 per foot, $612 50.
50 by 161 feet, to George Hertz, $13 25 per foot, $662 50.

NORTH SIDE ELLIOTT AVENUE, BETWEEN TWENTY-NINTH AND THIRTIETH STREETS.

50 by 161 feet, to T. B. Springer, $14 25 per foot, $712 50.
140 by 161 feet, to Rowland Whitney, $11 50 per foot, $1,120.
70 by 161 feet, to W. H. Cheatham, $12 50 per foot, $875.

NORTH SIDE CHESTNUT, BETWEEN TWENTY-EIGHTH AND TWENTY-NINTH STREETS.

70 by 161 feet, to Matthews & McPherson, $21 50 per foot, $1,505.
50 by 161 feet, to Leader, $19 per foot, $950.
100 by 161 feet, to G. P. Smith, $18 50 per foot, $1,850.
100 by 161 feet, to J. Graves, $18 25 per foot, $1,825.
50 by 161 feet, to W. H. Cheatham, $18 50 per foot, $925.
50 by 161 feet, to A. T. Gilmore, $20 per foot, $1,000.

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF TWENTY-SEVENTH AND TWENTY-EIGHTH STREETS.

84 by 420 feet, to W. G. Meier, $44 25 per foot $3,717.

SOUTH SIDE OF MADISON STREET, BETWEEN TWENTY-SIXTH AND TWENTY-SEVENTH.

404 by 161 feet to Hayden, $40 per foot, $985.
50 by 161 feet to J. Bollinger, $16 50 per foot, $825.
50 by 161 feet to J. Beis, $15 25 per foot, $762 50
Improvements; am't been doin' nuffin, Mars' Bob, I declare to gracious I ain't; I won't do so no more; I hope I may die if'n I do." But the officer was implacable. Hardin was made to understand that Mollie would bring a suit for adultery against him, and if he couldn't get Mollie to do so he would be forced to go to jail. A night in jail was worse than a knot with Mollie, and so the justice was instructed by Hardin to proceed with the ceremony, and this time he answered as a well regulated bridegroom should, but blurted out his "I will, sah," with a driven-to-the-wall sort of emphasis that didn't augur much reliance on his part for the connubial contract by it cemented.

The ceremony concluded, Hardin bolted straight for the door, without a look at his bride of the hour, and Mollie bolted after him. She caught him at the corner of Second and Jefferson, brought him back to the magistrate's office, paid the squire's fee, discharged him and did so $75 in money and a check for $100, and, after a deferential bob to the man of the matrimonial manufactory and another to the man of law, swooped down again on the reluctant swain and marched him off in triumph. What happened afterward is as yet to be recorded.

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A scientific gentleman gives us the following information in regard to hydrophobia, the worst of all ills that flesh is heir to: It may be cured, it is said, by asparagus, the mad-stone and vinegar. It originates in the unclean animal, at least in those which do not perspire externally. Its cause and cure may be found by experiments on the blood, &c., of clean and unclean animals. The disease is often masked by dryness, congestion, nervous coughing, choking, fulness and tingling in the neck, throat, tongue, glands, nerves, &c.; nervous dread of fluids, motion, &c., the head much distressed, but symptoms are greatly diversified, and it may be relieved, and the terrible dread, which is as bad almost as the reality, dispated by cheerful reasoning, the use of cathartics and diaphoretics, scarification, salivation, cleanliness of skin, dry, hot bath friction, and all possible means taken in time, to depurate and thin the blood (remove the poison by cautery, excision, suction by cupping glasses, &c.) and to produce and maintain a free and healthy perspiration, with which condition hydrophobia is incompatible and impossible, which is caused mainly by closing of the external pores of the skin as in some other cases and diseases. Attention of scientific and professional men requested.

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[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

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Such errors are easily made. When these were reported to us we, of course, offered to correct them at once. Respectfully, &c.,

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JULY 14, 1871.

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Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony Visit Mrs. Fair in Jail.

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L. Brumberger, private secretary to Jeff. Davis during the war, was arrested for forging a check for less than a hundred and fifty dollars. As he was leaving in a vessel for Mazatlan to-day he jumped overboard and was rescued with difficulty.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

FLORAL PARK will be open this afternoon and a matinee promenade concert given, having a special view to the entertainment of ladies and children.

MRS. SHANAHAN, wife of the man now in the county jail under sentence of death, was brought to First-street station yesterday on a charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

A LITTLE son of Robert Seay, a member of the police force, while chopping wood a day or two since with a small hatchet, by an unfortunate mischance severed the thumb from the left hand.

THE THERMOMETER at Messrs Cook & Rions' gave the following indications of the temperature yesterday at the hours stated: At 7 o'clock A. M., 78 deg.; at 10 A. M., 81 deg.; at noon, 84 deg.; at 3 P. M., 86 deg.; at 4 P. M., 88 deg., and at 6 P. M., 86 deg.

SEVERAL of the men at work on the Nicolson pavement on Broadway have been greatly inconvenienced by the hot weather. Yesterday one of the workmen was somewhat affected by sunstroke and had to be taken to his home, while four of the others were overcome by the heat and had to cease work.

BY a dispatch received from New York we learn that Mr. James A. Oates, manager of the ballet troupe of that name, died yesterday at the Grand Central Hotel. Mrs. A. Oates, his wife, was, until going on the stage, a resident of this city, and has a sister and perhaps her mother now living here.

MR. W. B. WILKES, a fruiterer from Lowndes county, Mississippi, reports to the local paper of West Point, in that county, that Louisville is a better market for fruit than Chicago. He says all the fruit has been killed in this part of Kentucky, and that the merchants here deal more fairly with shippers than those in the city of conjugal incongruities.

THE boys of the West-end have been flying, for the past few weeks, a large kite, shaped like a bird. The martins hover around it in great numbers, evidently with the intention of making fight, but the appearance and movements of the stranger are so mysterious to them that they go away confounded. The pigeons, too, look very wise and indignant when first they see the kite. It seems generally understood among the feathered creation that this is a new kind of bird, with which they have no acquaintance.

MARRIED UNDER PROTEST.

"I Don't Want None of this Foolishness, My Work's Waitin' for Me."

Officer Robert Seay, of the police force, was applied to yesterday by a buxom colored damsel, who dwelleth in the shades of Christmas' woods, out on the Third-street road, to lend her his official assistance in a little matrimonial venture she contemplated, to which the man of blue and locust stick readily assented. It appears that Hardin Simmons, a negro laborer in a factory on First, bet ween Main and the river, had dwelt with Mollie Curl, the aforesaid buxom damsel, for a period of two years past, without a proper regard for the seventh commandment or the laws of the land enforcing that article of the decalogue. Mollie wanted to throw the mantle of legality around the connection and Hardin didn't, and, as the event proved, Mollie came out first best.

In company with the officer, Mollie hied herself to town yesterday morning and after a diligent search of several hours captured Hardin, informed him of her intention, carried him to Clerk Thurston's office, got a license, paid for it herself and then, all the necessary preparations having been made, the party found themselves a little after two in the afternoon in the office of Squire Stephens, on Jefferson, between First and Second. The pair stood up; the justice got as far as the usual "Marry will you have this man to be your lawful husband?" which Mollie promptly and decisively answered, "Yes, sah." The same question being propounded to Hardin he gracefully asserted that he didn't want no such foolishness; his work was waitin' for him and he was goin' to be lookin' round there for no good; he didn't want no marryin' and wasn't goin' to be married anyhow. So saying, he started for the door, when officer Seay checked his further progress by blocking it before him, and gave him to understand that he couldn't get out of it quite so easy as all that. The law had a little claim on him, and Commissioner Beatty wanted to see him bad for his two years' infraction of the law. Hardin was in a dilemma. "Mars' Bob, what'll he want me to do? I ain't been doin' nuffin, and my work is waitin' for me, and I ain't been doin' nuffin, Mars' Bob, I declare to gracious I ain't; I won't do so no more; I hope I may die if'n I do." But the officer was implacable. Hardin was made to understand that Mollie would bring a suit for adultery against him, and if he couldn't get Mollie to do so he would be forced to go to jail. A night in jail was worse than a knot with Mollie, and so the justice was instructed by Hardin to proceed with the ceremony, and this time he answered as a well regulated bridegroom should, but blurted out his "I will, sah," with a driven-to-the-wall sort of emphasis that didn't augur much reliance on his part for the connubial contract by it cemented.

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CITY FEATURES.

Partial List of Gifts

distributed to purchasers at the Milton Gold Store, 72 Fourth street, yesterday: 17 white silk fans, worth $8 each; 1 silver cake-basket, worth $10; ice-pitcher, worth $14, and many other handsome presents too numerous to mention. A present accompanies each purchase. Price of each article, $1.

Infants.

The most irritable and restless of these tender little household buds are charmed, as it were, into quiet and sweet repose by using Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup.

Milton Gold.

Everybody should visit the Milton Gold Store to-day.

☞ For dyspepsia, indigestion, depression of spirits, and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark" (Calisaya Bark and Iron), made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

Milton Gold.

Great attraction at the Milton Gold Store to-day.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following are the real estate transactions for the week ending July 13, 1871:

Jas. W. Smithers to Jno. W. Carins, Jefferson, between Shelby and Campbell, 40 by 104 feet	$2,500 00
J. G. Barret, &c., to John Buckert, Todd, 25 by 80 feet	375 00
J. L. Hornsby to Simon Hough, Lytle, 25 by 125 feet	350 00
Geo. W. Ladler to E. D. Tyler, corner Third and Shipp avenue, 50 by — feet	600 00
F. Mayer to Julia Thomas Brook, between Jefferson and Market, 18 by 55 feet	592 80
F. P. Schmitt to Lucy A. Moorman, 94¼ acres, Jefferson county, Ky	2,350 00
J. B. Sacles to Geo. H. Brown, Twentieth, between Madison and Chestnut, 30 by 140 feet	600 00
Geo. Stonehouse to Geo. H. Brown, Twentieth, between Madison and Chestnut, 30 by 140 feet	600 00
J. F. Barnberger to M. Frankel, Green, between First and Second, 32 by 180 feet	4,000 00
Frank Dietz to Geo. Finger, Twentieth, between Main and Market, 21¼ by 100 feet	1,150 00
G. B. Fitz to E. Wedekind, corner Nineteenth and Grayson, 40 by 200 feet	2,300 00
B. F. Runkle to Saml. McKee, Third, s of C, 50 by 200 feet	1,750 00
Thomas P. Jacob to E. Wedekind, 7 lots in Jacob's enlargement	2,112 50
H. S. Julian, &c., to John Dalton, Campbell, between Elm and Creek, 40 by 100 feet	160 00
Jacob Wiegleb to John F. Schaefer, corner Jefferson and Hancock, 40¼ by 96 feet	5,000 00
C. W. Erdman to Mary Brannan, Twenty-first, between Grayson and Walnut, 25 by 100 feet	500 00
Henry Deppen to C. C. Butler, lots 28 and 29, in Deppen's subdivision	960 00
Henry Deppen to J. C. Goldbach, lots 26, 28 and 30, in Deppen's subdivision, Mike Schmidt to J. H. Graff, Market, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth, 25 by 150½ feet	1,350 00
Eva Pfeiffer to A. L. Harding, Breckinridge, between Fourth and Fifth, 25 by 160 feet	500 00
Henry Deppen to Cyrille Demange, lots 2 and 3, Deppen's subdivision	2,500 00
Henry Deppen to Thomas Slevin, lots 5, 6 and 7, Deppen's subdivision	870 00
John H. Richy to H. W. Hawes, corner Clinton and Ohio, 180 by 690 feet	1,147 50
R. Parker to A. C. and J. Millholland, Montgomery, between Sixth and Seventh, 40 by 140 feet	2,520 00
C. C. Rufer to John Hahl, Stonewall ave., 60 by 100 feet	400 00
John P. Young to John Dippold and H. N. Goose, Fulton street 115 by —, and one other lot	600 00
T. H. Morledge to A. Lawson, Jefferson, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third, 82 by 200 feet	4,000 00
H. Ormsby to E. Overdorfer, Market, between Fourth and Fifth, 16½ by 170½ feet	1,380 00
Henry Deppen to John Hehl, 9 lots in Deppen's subdivision	10,000 00
Henry Deppen to Jas. Callahan, lot 18, Deppen's subdivision	4,305 00
Henry Deppen to Cath. Fitzgerald, lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, Deppen's subdivision	532 50
Lee Goss to Geo. Stahlar, 17 acres, Jefferson county, Ky	2,274 00
Thos. F. Jacobs to J. M. Clemens, lots 30, 31, 32 and 33, Jacob's subdivision	5,500 00
Thos. F. Jacobs to Nicolas Roscue, lots 10 and 11, Jacobs' subdivision	1,100 00
I. Henderson to W. H. Meriwether, Walnut, between Third and Fourth, 34 by 167 feet	550 00
W. H. Meriwether to Isham Henderson, 12 acres, Jefferson county, Ky	8,000 00
B. Gutman to J. Alexander, 25 acres, Jefferson county, Ky	7,500 00
E. Gutman to M. Bodouw, Broadway, between Seventh and Eighth, 21½ by 185 feet	3,300 00
E. Gruman to A. Forst, Center, between Chestnut and Broadway, 16 8-12 by 99½ feet	1,100 00
I. Henderson to A. Marcus, Preston, 30 by 150 feet	300 00
W. A. Meriwether to W. D. B. Morrill, 55 acres, Jefferson county, Ky	49,500 00

"PARKLAND."

W. H. Reynorth to B. W. Sherman, lots 7 and 8, block 4	$ 750 00
W. H. Reynorth to Abel L. Warner, lot 2, block 6	975 00
W. H. Reynorth to E. S. Sutton, lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, block 26	1,362 50
W. H. Reynorth to Killian Ebert, lots 1 and 2, block 12	700 00
W. H. Reynorth to S. N. Dunlap, lot 23, block 16	262 50
W. H. Reynorth to C. N. Jacques, lot 10, block 4	312 50
W. H. Reynorth to J. H. Kuttner, lots 33 and 34, block 4	700 00
W. H. Reynorth to B. F. Fitch, lot 28, block 8	325 00
W. H. Reynorth to H. A. Hyatt, lot 27, block 18	325 00
W. H. Reynorth to J. J. Grove, lots 7 and 8, block 12	625 00
W. H. Reynorth to A. J. Hiller, lots 16, 17 and 18, block 8	1,575 00
W. H. Reynorth to J. F. Gardner, lot 8, block 14	380 62
W. H. Reynorth to W. A. Thomas, lot 5, block 16	350 00
W. H. Reynorth to John F. Zenert, lot 18, block 31	362 50
W. H. Reynorth to Mike Gallagher, lot 1, block 14	337 50
W. H. Reynorth to J. S. Whitten, lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, block 19; lots 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, block 18	5,920 00
W. H. Reynorth to Mike Ryan, lot 16, block 18	325 00
W. H. Reynorth to John Bill, lots 13 and 14, block 18	600 00
W. H. Reynorth to Wm. Ditto, lots 22 and 32, blocks 17 and 29	575 00
W. H. Reynorth to Jas. Curran, lot 5, block 18	300 00
W. H. Reynorth to J. M. Samuels, lots 19 and 20, block 19, and lot 30, block 29	975 00
W. H. Reynorth to C. M. Brentlinger, lot 9, block 19	375 00
W. H. Reynorth to Peter Sprauer, lot 12, block 18	300 00
W. H. Reynorth to P. O. Southard, lot 6, block 19	962 50
W. H. Reynorth to T. B. Buckner, lot 15, block 19	338 50
W. H. Reynorth to Stephen G. Reed, lots 1 and 2, block 4	1,350 00
W. H. Reynorth to M. Bartle, lot 18, block 7	387 50
W. H. Reynorth to Philip Hirshfield, lots 35 and 36, block 29	700 00
W. H. Reynorth to J. G. Roach, lots 28 and 29, block 4	700 00

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued from the County Clerk's office for the week ending July 14, 1871:

Wm. T. Graham and Annie E. McDonough.
S. Weisenberger and Annie M. Jacobs.
John Kegiano and Bridget King.
John Kahrt and Segunda Langwisch.
Barney Kelley and Bridget Brady.
Julius H. Holst and Caroline Heuser.
Fred. Miller and Caroline Schaber.
Joseph J. Husak and Louisa Lotz.
Robt. Sutton and Henrietta Hobbs.
Emil Passemeyer and Mary Beckman.
August Divers and Lena Folkrug.
Bernhard Brumdichaus and Maria G. Kuse.
Wm. S. Caldwell and Annie L. Peters.
Tim. Sullivan and Margaret Teehan.
G. Boston and Nancy Rogers.

COLORED.

George Taylor and Ellen Wellington.
Frank Slaughter and Lucinda Dickerson.
Richard Rathew and Gilly Lewis.
John Enochs and Joanna Bell.
Wm. Moore and Jennie Johnson.
Louis Presque and Mollie Davis.
Till. Brock and Doffany Snuzer.

Tribute of Respect.

WHEREAS, We have received the sad news of the death of John L. Schon, Esq., late a member of our bar, and feel it due to his memory to express our appreciation of his many noble qualities as a citizen, gentleman, scholar, and lawyer, and of his early manhood before those qualities of advocate and counsellor were fully developed through the greatness that his early life so abundantly promised.

We feel that the bar has lost one of its brightest ornaments and society a good, noble, and useful member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the death of Jno. L. Schon,